

IF YOU VISIT
THE CINEMAS
frequently
and your eyes get tired,
you should be fitted with
accurate glasses.
FOR YOUR EYES' SAKE
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

SEE US ABOUT
YOUR NEW
MOTOR
BOAT.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, Des Voeux Road, C.

June 23, 1920. Temperature 81. Rainfall 0.58 inch. Humidity 87. June 23, 1919. Temperature 84.

No. 17,984. 三拜禮 號三十廿月六年十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920. 日八初月五申庚午歲年九國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

DEWAR'S

WHITE LABEL

SCOTCH WHISKY

Price \$20 per Case ex Bond
delivered to Ship.
\$28 per Case Duty paid.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Telephone No. 618.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for:-
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddlee-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 4 DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 25 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON.

THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS

READY FOR USE.
A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours:-
Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints
and what is important to you in this damp climate,
A WATERPROOF PAINT.

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
No. 1a, Chater Road, Hongkong.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

TAILORS

Diss Bros

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 616.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INDIAN CURRENCY CHANGES.

TEN RUPEES TO A SOVEREIGN.

SMAL, June, 21.
The Government announces the removal of restrictions on gold bullion and foreign coin from June 21, and the introduction of legislation altering the value of the sovereign from fifteen to ten rupees. Pending the alteration, the Government is demonstrating the sovereign, which, however, will continue at the exchange rate of fifteen rupees for 21 days. The Government has also notified that the "Reverse Council's" (which is the Indian equivalent of the India Council) bills will be altered on June 24 to 23 19/32d. per rupee for immediate, and 23 11/32 pence for deferred rates.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM GREECE.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 21.
In the House of Commons, replying to a request for a statement with regard to the reported acceptance of military aid from Greece to deal with the Turkish Nationalists, Mr. Bonar Law said that the matter was at present being discussed at the Boulogne Conference. Greece was one of the Allies and Greek troops could be used where necessary in the same way as the troops of other nations concerned by general agreement with the Allies acting on the advice of their military advisers.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN BOLSHEVIST HANDS.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had reason to believe that the British naval men captured at Bak by the Bolsheviks had not been properly treated. The Government was taking all possible steps in the matter. He emphasised that Krassin had been informed that the unconditional release of all British prisoners must precede any result of the present negotiations.

MORE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

MANY NATIONALS INVITED TO SPA.

LONDON, June 26.
A Boulogne communique states that the Conference has considered the Turkish question and has decided that the Turkish reply to the draft conditions of peace must be returned by the date previously fixed, namely June 26. The Conference has approved certain military measures concerted by Marshal Foch and General Wilson to meet the situation in the area of Constantinople and the Straits. It has decided to invite delegates from Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia to Spa to discuss questions specially concerning them. The Conference has approved the terms of the Allied communication to Germany drafted by Marshal Foch, and General Wilson requiring fulfilment of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with disarmament, the destruction of military material and the reduction of effectives which up to the present have either not been executed or have been incompletely executed.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

SOME TOUGH PROBLEMS.

LONDON, June 21.
The Boulogne conference opened this morning with Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and France represented. The programme for the conference was settled in the following order:—1, The German indemnity; 2, the disarmament of Germany; 3, the Eastern question; and 4, the Russian question. This morning's discussion was confined to the first two questions. Financial experts were charged with the preparation of the indemnity text, which has been agreed for presentation at the evening conference. In the same way military experts are preparing the draft notification to Germany regarding disarmament in both effectives and material.

As regards reparations, the Conference has agreed upon the principle that the annual minimum payment by Germany must be three milliards of gold marks, or nominally £150,000,000 yearly, or a total of £4,500,000,000.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

PURELY AN ADVISORY BODY.

LONDON, June 22.
The Imperial-Shipping Committee is purely an advisory body. It will inquire into complaints, ocean freights, facilities and conditions for inter-imperial trade. It will make recommendations for co-ordination and improvement in the type, size, and speed of ships, the depth of docks and channels, and the construction of harbour works.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 21.
Northampton beat Derby by 114 runs, Kent beat Gloucester by ten wickets, and Somerset beat Worcester by an innings and 155 runs.

NEW ERA IN CHINA.

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

Mrs. A. S. Roe, author of "Chance and Change in China," writes to the Daily Mail that she was glad to learn from the interview with Sir John Jordan, the famous authority on China, that the new type of business man is not above studying the Chinese language.

"During my travels in eleven different provinces of China she writes," I observed with regret that all so-called Western goods in inland cities came from either Germany or Japan.

"Both the Germans and the Japanese made a point not only of acquiring a working knowledge of the language, but also of suiting their manufactures to the needs of the people. Thus I recollect a weird outer garment—a cross between a blanket and a woman's old-fashioned waterproof—which had a tremendous sale among men of fashion in country districts!

"Regarding the language, I once remarked to some steamer acquaintances that I had been trying to learn Chinese, whereupon a business man, who had spent many years in China, voiced the sentiments of the rest of the party when he said: "In Shanghai we look upon that as the first sign of insanity."

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/8 1/2
To-day's opening rate 3/8 1/2

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PRICES GO DOWN.

New York, June 21st.
During the past week there has been a determined attempt in many parts of the country to sell goods at lower prices. The manufacturers are pressed for money and are rather alarmed by the accumulations. They have taken great pains and offered good suits, clothes and shoes at prices 50 per cent. below those of a week ago. In many cases the big department stores and retailers have made similar reductions.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MONTREAL, June 30th.
After a stormy session, the American Federation of Labour endorsed the admission of America to the League of Nations without reservations.

Irish sympathisers bitterly opposed this action.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.
Asked regarding his alleged views on the Irish question, Senator Harding declared that he had no recollection of writing such a letter.

Regarding the article published in London quoting the alleged views of Senator Harding on the Irish question, Senator Harding's secretary denies that Senator Harding wrote any letter discussing the Irish demand for freedom, and declares that there is no record in the Senator's office that such a letter was ever written. The Secretary also declares that Senator Harding refuses to discuss the Irish question at present.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 21st.
The Times says that the Hythe Conference has decided that Germany be required to pay reparations in the form of annuities, extendible in accordance with her capacity. The minimum annuity contemplated is three milliards gold marks in 35 years.

PARIS TO NEW YORK IN 10 HOURS.

DREAMS OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

To fly from France to New York in 10 hours is the latest and most ambitious dream of French airmen and inventors. They declare that it will be done within the next few years by means of two new inventions, which enable an airman to fly at a height of 40,000 feet where, owing to the reduced air pressure, a speed of 450 kilometres (282.5 miles) an hour can be maintained.

Two difficulties which face the inventors are, first, to secure the functioning of the engine and driving force of the propeller in the rarified atmosphere, and, second, to secure a life-supporting atmosphere for the airman and passengers.

The first of these difficulties has been largely overcome by an invention which was recently used by Lieutenant Henri Rogee, who flew from Paris to Lyons, a distance of nearly 285 miles, at a speed of 156 miles an hour. Rogee flew at a height of 15,000 to 18,000 feet all the way and was able to maintain his speed in the rarified atmosphere by means of an invention, which compressed air in which the propeller rotated to normal atmosphere.

Since then a controlled trial has shown that a motor giving 178 horse power at water level and 95 horse power at 1,500 feet can be made to give 160 horse power when the air is compressed by the new apparatus. To that extent the effect of rarification of the air has been overcome, and it seems certain that the principle having been established further development will be rapid.

The second difficulty is to secure breathing air for the fliers. The example of the submarine is here invoked. There is no more difficulty, it is stated, in making an inclosed chamber provided with air at normal pressure which will travel above clouds than in making one which travels below the water.

Once these two problems are effectively solved, full advantage can be taken of the non-resistance of the upper air. To go quicker one will have only to go higher, and incidentally, also cheaper, for on the faster voyage less fuel will be burned. In those days we will have a nightly service of aeroplanes following the dawn across the Atlantic and dropping down in New York in time for breakfast.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Glaxo Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

— SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR —
— SUN HATS —
— MADE BY —
ELLWOOD, HAWKE AND TRESS.

PRICES	PRICES
\$6.50	\$6.50
UP.	UP.

— GUARANTEED —
RAINPROOF AND SUNPROOF

J. T. SHAW

— TEL. 692 —
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1869.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE BON TON

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - - - 1, 3 & 5, Chiu Lung Street.
PHONE 928. CABLE "BONTON"

THE NEW
INDIAN
"SCOUT MODEL"
HAS ARRIVED.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST
FOR THIS SUPERLATIVE MOTORCYCLE?

ALEX. ROSS & Co
25, DES VOEUX ROAD - GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL. 27 - TEL. 447

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.

beg to give notice that after the 30th June, their prices will be NETT and liable to alteration in harmony with the fluctuations in Exchange.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE-ENGINE BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD., Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Hongkong.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, June 24, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Fook Tai Cheong Godown,
West Point.

(For Account of the Concerned),
200 Bags Tonkin Rice,
226 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(stored in the above Godown).

100 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(stored in Po On Godown, West Point).
200 Bags Tonkin Rice,
125 Bags Tonkin Rice,
100 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(stored in the China Provident Loan
& Mortgage Co.'s Godown, West Point).

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 21, 1920.

on
FRIDAY, June 25, 1920,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
4 Electric Ceiling Fans,
100 volts 60 cycles.

On view now.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
FRIDAY, June 25, 1920,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Teak dining table & chairs, tapestry
covered couch, easy chairs, Nikko
carved corner couch & table, Japanese
wicker chairs, engravings, carpets, rug,
dinner service, cutlery, glass & electro-
plated ware, etc., etc.

Teak & iron double bedsteads, teak
wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands,
etc., etc.

Also
1 Side Car for Motor Cycle,
16 Electric Table Fans, (new)
And
A Quantity of
Valuable Books & Novels.

On view from Thursday, the 24th
inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 22, 1920.

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are
instructed to sell

The Steamship
"JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong,
under an
Order of the Court
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
MONDAY,
the 28th day of June, 1920, at
3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT
At their Auction Rooms in Duddell
Street.

The ship is a British ship registered
at Hongkong of 5208 tons Gross and of
336071 Registered tonnage and was
built by W. Denny and Brothers,
Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to
Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars
Apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTER,
Princes Building,
or to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
the Auctioneers,
Duddell Street.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1 & 2 Gallons up to 4 gallons

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Nos. 20 & 22 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1890

INTIMATIONS.

WE HAVE
Just received
A New Supply of
**WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.**

Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
also
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
for sale.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyntham Street,
P.O. Box 420. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
FLODER STREET,
Upper & Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Teak dining table & chairs, tapestry
covered couch, easy chairs, Nikko
carved corner couch & table, Japanese
wicker chairs, engravings, carpets, rug,
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"LEADING THE WAY"
**"CAPSTAN"
MIXTURE**
"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL and LONDON



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

"SENTENCED TO DEATH."

ARMY DOCTOR SEVERELY
CRITICISED.

At Westminster Mr. S. Ingleby
Oddie held an inquest on David
Carey, aged 28, an engineer's fitter,
of Mameyroad, Battersea, S.W., who
threw himself into the Thames from
Battersea Bridge on the afternoon of
April 26. His body was recovered
near Whitehall Stairs.

Eustace Carey, a railway engine-
driver, and father of the deceased,
stated his son joined the Army in
1914, and in 1916 was discharged for
valvular disease of the heart. He
had been in Chelsea Hospital. He
never had heart disease before going
into the Army, but he had rheuma-
tism through getting wet.

The Coroner: "When he left the
Army, did he tell you what the
doctor told him?—Yes, the last time
he was examined by the Army doctor
he was told that he only had three or
four years to live. He remarked to
his mother, 'That is a pretty fine
thing to tell anybody.'"

Well, it was a brutal thing to say.
Was he upset about it?—Yes, it
seemed to worry him a great deal.
The Coroner: Yes, of course it
would.

Witness added that his son had a
pension of 11s a week, and had been
out of work for six months, but he
got a job a few days before his
death. He had never threatened his
life but on April 25 he was melanc-
choly and held his head in his hands.

Did he sometimes refer to the fact
that he was sentenced to death, so
to speak?—Yes, he often said
so, and worried about it. On
the day of his death he went out
without any dinner. He had been
courting a girl for eight years, and
the couple were on the best of terms.

I suppose he told her about the
supposed condition of his heart?—
Yes, I suppose so.

Do you know of anything that
worried him except that the doctor
told him that he was going to die?—
Nothing whatever.

Leonard Gray spoke to seeing the
deceased jump from Battersea Bridge
about two hours after he left home.

Dr. John Norton, police surgeon, of
Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., who made
an autopsy, said he found all the
organs perfectly healthy. He paid special
attention to the heart, which was one
of the healthiest he had ever seen.
There was no trace of valvular dis-
ease; all the valves were perfect.
Death was due to drowning.

Was there any reason why the de-
ceased should not have lived for fifty
years?—None whatever.

What do you think of a doctor
who professes dogmatically that a
man cannot live beyond a certain
number of years, and tells the man
so?—Very silly, and very unkind.

And very wicked?—Yes. There
are very few diseases in which you
can diagnose that a man cannot live

many years, and I have seen people
with extensive heart disease live to
be very old.

MIGHT HAVE LIVED FOR YEARS.
The Coroner: I read of a case of
a man who had been in the Royal
Hospital for incurables for fifty years,
and died aged 90. That shows that
mistakes are made by doctors who
are dogmatic. It is a science in
which you cannot be exact and dog-
matic?—Oh, no; not with all the new
heart diseases; it is really all very
intricate.

Ought any doctor with any skill to
be able to diagnose valvular disease
of the heart?—It ought to be quite
easy.

This man was discharged for
valvular disease of the heart, which
is permanent in life, and recognisable
in life and after death, but he had
nothing of the kind?—That is so.

In summing up, the coroner said it
was a very sad and regrettable death
of a young, healthy man of 28, one
of those gallant young fellows who
joined up directly the war broke out,
and had been invalided from the
Army for valvular disease of
the heart. That was a condition
of things in which the valves were
permanently disorganised and gave
rise to signs recognisable, by any
professional medical man, and signs
that would be bound to be found
after death by a competent pathologi-
st such as Dr. Norton. For a
doctor to tell any patient that he
had only a limited time to live was
generally very foolish and wicked.
Medical science was not an exact
science, and, as a rule, the more
dogmatic a doctor was in any pro-
phesy he made the more ignorant he
was. A man who prophesied such
things was generally a humbug. If
the patient died within a limited
period the relatives would say,
"Look how clever he (the doctor) is;
he said so," but if the patient got
better the doctor would say, "Yes,
he ought to be dead, but he is still
alive because I am so clever; I have
kept him alive."

It was a wicked thing to tell a
young man that he had only two or
three years to live, and it was well
exemplified in this case. Here was
a perfectly healthy young man con-
demned to death by an ignorant
doctor, with the result that he came
out of the Army broken-hearted.
He got depressed and morbid, and
in the end thought life no longer
worth living, being doomed to die,
and he jumped into the river and
drowned himself. Here was the
tragedy of it. A perfectly
healthy young man told that he
probably would not live many years,
and yet he might have lived for
many years a useful life, but some

ignorant fool of a doctor who did
not know his work diagnosed heart
disease and doomed him to death.
It was a deplorable case, and he
(Mr. Oddie) sympathised very deeply
with the father and other relatives
of the deceased. No doubt the
parents would feel most bitterly how
the life of their son had been
wasted.

A verdict of suicide while in a
state of unsound mind was
recorded.

NOW IS THE TIME.
FOR rheumatism you will find nothing
better than Chamberlain's Pain
Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it.
Try this Balm and see how quickly
it will relieve the pain and soreness.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

LIMIT OF IMBECILITY.

DEATH OF CAT LEADS TO
STRIKE.

The limit of imbecility was reached
one day in mail week when the per-
sonnel of the Viennese hotels, cafes,
and restaurants were called out on
strike between the hours of 3 and 6
owing to the death of a cat.

The cat, which belonged to the
proprietor of a restaurant, hit
and scratched a waiter, who
promptly drew a revolver before
all the guests and shot the
animal at the same time
wounding another employee. The
waiter, upon being dismissed, com-
plained to his union, which ordered a
strike that kept the whole population
of cafe habitués in the street for
three hours, and prevented anybody
unwarily caught in a hotel, cafe, or
restaurant from going out until 6
o'clock.

This farcical subservency to Com-
munist bullying, writes a Press
correspondent in Vienna, coincides
with further activities on the
part of the same pernicious
elements. For some days the
streets outside the university have
been the scene of fights between
German Nationalists and
Jewish students, with the result that
the university has been shut until
further notice. The origins of the
quarrel are really economic, as (1) it
was thought that the Jews were
receiving an undue proportion of the
benefits under the Swiss Relief Fund;
and (2) an attempt was made to
imitate the action of the Chris-
tian students in Budapest and
limit the number of students, and
especially deprive foreign Jews of
certain privileges. The similarity of
the proceedings in Vienna and at
Budapest led the Radical Press to
describe the German Nationalists as
pawns of Horthy, Monarchists, and
so forth, and certain Communists
actually went to police headquarters
and practically gave orders as to how
order should be restored.

Thus mere vulgar students'
brawling now threatens to become
a political question, as the com-
munists are espousing the cause of
the Jews warmly, and are suspected
of causing most of the tumults,
which are still continuing and
occasioning a certain number of
injured scalps and limbs.

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state of unsound mind was
recorded.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
BEE-KNODDLES, VERMICELLI, and other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Your selected Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Pasta moderate, especially for Agonists.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
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and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

JUST ARRIVED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.
Prices to suit all tastes.
POHOOMULL BROS.
TELEPHONE 2468. 26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stages.
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CENTRAL LOCATION.
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Facilities, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(SEE ONLY AMERICAN ROOM IN THIS COLUMN)
ION HOOD STREET.
Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
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PARLOUR
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CHOCOLATES
Fruit Street Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolate
Hambro's Meringues and Biscuits
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Assorted Chocolate 25c per lb
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BOSTON CANDY STORE

OPPOSITE THE ROYAL THEATRE.
CANDIES
ICE
SODA
CALL BETWEEN ACTS.
TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

TANG YUK DESERTE

THE NEW KIN TING
14, DES VOEUX STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Qualification free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. ROUSSON.
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD

Hughes & Hough

ADDITIONERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,

June 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Just arrived, per Kamo Maru
from London.

Paris Cotton Cloth, Lace Curtains,
Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Cushion Covers, Bath Sheets,
Cotton Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths,
Table Cloths and Serviettes, etc.

Also
Several Lots of Ladies' and Children's
Canvas Shoes (Leather Soles).

About 300 yds. Mosquito Netting,
Several Rolls of Lace (Curtain, Netting,
Quilts, etc.) 4000 yards strong white
Cotton (300 yards reels).

And
About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

June 26, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Two full size Marble Bats brought
from Italy about 1860.

Several Old and Valuable Cloisonne
and Enamelled Vases.

Old Bronze Incense Burners, Candle
sticks, etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

June 26, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Indian Motor-cycle with sidecar.

7 H.P. twin cylinder, complete with
lamps, tools, pump, pump cushion side
car apron etc., excellent tyres—good
running order.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 21, 1920.

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black &
L. White JAPANESE POODLE.
Answers to the name of "TODDLES".
Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1900,
c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

LICENCES for VEHICLES and their
DRIVERS are renewable on July
1st 1920, as follows:—

All motor vehicles, Motor vehicle
drivers, trucks, carts, and vans. Regu-
lation embossed number plates for all
motor vehicles will be ready for issue on
the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set.
They will be issued with the vehicle
licence.

P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, June 21, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, June 23rd.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, June 26th.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, June 27th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

during

TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

FLYING

SUNDAY, June 27th.

(Weather permitting)

Tickets for flights and full particulars

may be obtained either at the Hongkong

Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay

Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOT-

LAND—CHARLES S. DOUG-

ALL, M.A. (formerly Eglinton Fellow,

Glasgow University.) Head-master,

which re-opens on 2nd September next,

provides at a moderate cost, a complete

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all

Departments from 10 years of age up-

wards. Illustrated Prospectuses may be

had on application to the HEADMAS-

TER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S.,

Secretary.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional

TELEPHONE and clients can

now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

SAVARESSE'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

Of all Chemists. Made in London.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER

PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.

Brady & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester,

and guaranteed in perfect

working order. This complete plant

will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated

water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,

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MEE CHEUNG

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

Large stock of

Kodaks and Kodak

Supplies

Just arrived.

TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 24, Wyndham St.

NOTICES.

CHAUFFEURS! CHAUFFEURS!!

Applications are invited from respectable and in-
telligent Indians and Chinese to join a class being
formed to train chauffeurs. A limited number only
can be accepted.

The training, which will include care and upkeep of
a car as well as the driving lessons will cover a period
of about three months.

For further particulars apply:—

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

Tels. (The European Garage) Tels.
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RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with chain wheels and chains carried to
the last pitch of accuracy so that the
finest running may be ensured. The "silly"
run of a Raleigh is world famous.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER
LAST THE WORLD OVER

Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd.
Nottingham, England.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

On and after SATURDAY June 19th,
we will be located in our New Office
at No. 81, Des Voeux Road Central,
where we will expect a visit of inspec-
tion from our good friends.

81, Des Voeux Road Central, 37, Canton Road,
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BATHING COSTUME

LADIES & GENTS

High Quality Moderate Prices.

Goods

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG EMPORIUM
Phones 196 & 197. Phones 196 & 197.

BATH TUBS.

SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS

AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS and MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,
Tel. No. 2553. 29A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
H.T.S. & SHIPS.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

CHEONG LEE & CO.
Tel. No. 894. HEAD OFFICE, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CABLE ADDRESS: "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 272. EDINBURGH.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RENEWAL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 20th.
Writing in the Observer, Mr. J. O. P.
Bland says that everything appears to
emphasize the desirability of renewing the
Anglo-Japanese Alliance under conditions
calculated to reassure the Chinese and to
regain their good-will. He is of opinion that
we are justified in believing that the policy
of the Liberals in Japan will continue to
gain ground, and the Jingo tendencies of
the military party will soon be modified
and restrained by the powerful force of
public opinion. Viscount Uchida expressed
to him the view that these ends will prob-
ably be facilitated, if Great Britain took
the initiative in proposing the renewal of
the Alliance with a new basis of common
policy in China calculated to secure the
approval and support of other nations con-
cerned, especially the United States. The
future of the Alliance seems primarily to
depend on the ability of the Japanese
Government to make good its repeatedly
declared policy of good-will and non-inter-
ference in China, and in this connection
all the signs tend to justify an optimistic
view.

MANCHESTER'S FIRM STAND AGAINST SHANGHAI.

LONDON, June 20th.
Some uneasiness has been caused in the
Manchester Royal Exchange as a result
of cables stating that the Free Goods
Association of Shanghai suggests that
merchants and manufacturers in Lancashire-should cancel contracts, owing to the
fall in silver making it impossible to sell
goods at a profit. Manchester firms are
determined to act together and refuse to
accept the suggestion. It is pointed out
that dealers in Shanghai made immense
profits last year when exchange was favour-
able to them, and now that the position
is reversed they should be willing to bear
their share of losses.

SIAMSE PRINCE'S ADVICE TO BRITISH EX-OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 20th.
Vice-Admiral Prince Abhakara, of
Chumphon, Siam, whom the King of Siam
cabled to return home as he is going to
visit Japan, has bought the torpedo-boat
Husar and will navigate her to Siam
personally with a British crew.
The Prince suggested that British ex-
officers should try Siam, and pointed out
that thousands of Germans have been
deported from Siam never to return. He
emphasized the enormousness of the rice
industry, the vastness of the openings for
transport and railways, and declared that
sanitation is improving, while sports is
plentiful and of the best kind.

ITALIANS EVACUATE MONTENEGRO.

BERGRADE, June 21st.
It is officially announced that the
Italians having evacuated Antivari, Dul-
cigno and the whole of the Montenegrin
coast the Serbians occupied the same. No
foreign troops remain in Montenegro.

OLYMPIC POLO.

NEW YORK, June 20th.
It has been decided that a team of the
United States Army officers, stationed
overseas, should represent the United
States at Polo in the Olympic Games at
Antwerp. The team selected consists of
Colonel Marston, and Captains Harris,
Rumbough, Allen and Tate.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, June 20th.
In the Tennis Championships at Queen's,
in the finals of the Singles, Johnston beat
Tilden by 6-3, 6-2.
In the Doubles, Snell, Johnston and
Tilden beat Williams and Garland, by
6-3, 6-4.
All the players in the finals were Ameri-
cans.

AMERICA CUP.

NEWPORT, June 20th.
The Endeavor beat the Vanitie in the
sixth trial by 2 minutes.

SANDHURST, June 20th.
Shamrock IV, easily defeated by 23
metre the Shamrock in the first trial by
75 seconds, the actual time over the
triangular course.

MOTOR RACE.

UNION TOWN, June 20th.
"Tommy" Milton won the 225-mile
Universal Automobile Race in 142 minutes,
24 seconds.

SILK IN SILK.

LONDON, June 21st.
The Daily Telegraph's Macmillan
correspondent reports a serious slump in
the silk industry, especially in Asiatic
silk. The imports of made-up silks
already exceed the figures for 1913. The
orders received in Macmillan during the
last two months are insufficient to keep the
mills running a week. Many mills fancy
that the trade is already half-timing.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.
According to the census, Washington is
the fourth city in the United States with
a population of 253,729—an increase of 113
per cent. in ten years.

BOLSHIEVYK ENVOY.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.
The Bolshievik Envoy, Mr. Martov, has
placed \$10,000 on bail, pending the deci-
sion of the deportation case.

AMERICAN SHIPPING LAW.

LONDON, June 21st.
A leading London shipowner interviewed
by a Press representative regarding the
possible increased shipping competition
from America, said that if American
legislation excludes our ships from Ameri-
can ports American exporters will be the
worst sufferers. American shipping cannot
run as cheaply as British on account of
high wages and inefficient handling owing
to want of experience.
The shipowner expressed his conviction
that British shipowners need not be seri-
ously perturbed at the combination of fac-
tors, which will not have the
approval of the majority of business
interests.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or
WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND
ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central,

Tel. 1036.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1036.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest.
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants
Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK, CANTON EMBROIDERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. O. Box 564.

CABLE ADDRESS: TSANG.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

185, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



大 皇 烟 牌 萬 國 烟 牌 萬 國 烟 牌
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總代理 華豐泰
BHIU F NG TAI & CO.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and Shanghai
20, 22 & 24, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone 204, 199 & 200.

KILL THE DEADLY MICROBES!

DISINFECT

with

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT.

Price Per Gallon tin \$2.25
" " Pint tin 50 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
The Hongkong Dispensary,
Phone 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING.
WASHING FROCKS
FOR
CHILDREN.
WHITE and COLOURS
IN ALL SIZES.

A splendid selection to choose from.

The China Mail.

"NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

OUR DEMOCRATIC PRINCE.

To-day is the 25th birthday of the Prince of Wales. We wish him many happy returns, and congratulate him on falsifying a prediction attributed to his illustrious grandfather, Edward the Seventh, who is supposed to have said, towards the end, "My son may reign, but his son never will." The Prince reigns already in one way, the truest and best way, in the hearts of the people. Even in Australia, where democracy is supposed to have reached its most extreme point, Reuter tells us they were eulogising H.R.H. as a "most democratic" prince. He certainly manifests all the characteristics of an unaffected, ingenuous, sincere young man, wearing with simple dignity an old head on young shoulders, while retaining all the exuberant joy of living natural to a healthy young man. He did his princely bit in the great war, and thereby, as he himself pathetically reminded London, made up in experience what he lacked of years. That experience matured him. The effect of his present tour round the empire, from the dynastic point of view, must be excellent both ways, both on the people and on his own perception and character. He broadens his understanding, and realizes a little more what a strange complex our empire is. The naive colonial learns that a prince may be something more than a tailor's dummy, something more human and useful than a pompous parasite battering on the people. To-day is his birthday, and to Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David Windsor, prince of Wales, earl of Chester, duke of Cornwall, duke of Rothesay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles and lord of hearts, the China Mail respectfully tenders its very best wishes for his continued success, health, and happiness.

ADVERSARIA.

Letters may be an art as well as a science. An essay may fulfil the primary function of a picture. To judge an essay you should know how to judge a picture. It is with no desire to tease our able correspondent "Policeman" that we accuse him

of inability to judge a picture. To read our impressionistic picture of last Saturday, and to demand (as he did yesterday) "practical suggestions," shows that clearly. Let us try to make it plain. Our picture undoubtedly impressed. Otherwise it would not have evoked such earnest criticism, nor such able letters from a busy man. The background of a picture is as much a part of it as the central figure. The drawing of the central figure is only true to the extent that its relations with its background are truthfully represented. The background qualifies the figure, and the figure qualifies the background. Amateurs draw the figure with a sharp line round it, as if it were independent of its background. Our picture was not a study of a juvenile hawker; it was a picture of a juvenile hawker and a background.

Our correspondent in effect accuses the painter of not putting in the correct number of buttons, and complains that we have omitted the carefully calculating constabulary in the middle distance. Our picture of the central figure was "smudgy"; it was not a photograph. Viewed close up, and with a policeman's scrutiny, our central figure doubtless has a cast in his eye, and a criminal leer at the corner of his mouth. Viewed at the proper distance, as the artist viewed it, certain "practical" details are ignored, because the eye ignores them. The impression of centralization is art; the inventory of buttons is not. Our correspondent would draw, or try to draw, not what he sees, but what he knows to be there. He knows (professional experience has taught him) that there are certain details in our central figure which our picture did not include. He does not know (professional experience has blinded him to it) that the background we painted was true. We painted what we saw, and we made others see it. We showed a background of callousness, of unconscious cruelty, of prejudice, of unjust discrimination. It was a square picture that showed the non-existence of the Square Deal; and we are not ashamed of it, in spite of its failure to provide "practical suggestions."

Colour changes with colour. The light. Colour is for an illusion, an illusion that varies. The retina, overlaid by the optic nerve, containing millions of minute filaments which receive and translate "light vibrations" into colour, is present in the case of the policeman-as of the artist. But they are different values, having

different numbers of filaments. One man may be colour-blind; another may be a colour-millionaire, seeing too much. It is appearances with which an artistic picture deals. Look at Flower Street in broad sunshine. The lights are very warm, mostly reds and yellows; the shadows are very cold, containing blues and greys. When the sun is obscured by a passing cloud, every colour changes, and the relations are altered. The lights become less warm, and the shadows less cold. The whitewashed walls give blue suggestions; the shadows warm up to purple. "Policeman" would submit the contractor's bill to prove that the whitewash is white. He argues, as a practical man, that there is no purple in a black shadow, anywhere.

How naively he helps to bring up the background we tried to paint! He consulted several residents, and they all said there are quite enough newspaper sellers. That is included in what we said, or tried to say. Newspaper sellers "pester" them. They find it slightly irritating. Such a bore to have to say "no." They do not see those poor people who failed to get licences. They do not realize that these people are people, with similar human needs. They see the obliging policeman, and the complacent by-law makers, and are content to ignore the possible price that is being paid to save them from a trifling annoyance. They are a part of the background of selfishness and callousness, and thoughtlessness that we tried to get into our picture, not unsuccessfully.

Let us exhibit it once more. THE little boy hawker, with a "high light" on his bruised and broken body. We may have given him six buttons instead of four. We may have missed the pimple on his pale face. The police may say (as they did) that he was eighteen and not fourteen. We were concerned with a picture, not with an auctioneer's inventory. Our business was to demonstrate a proper relation of parts; not to set out a catalogue of practical suggestions. Our job was to show the people what we saw; not what an official sees. Art suggests more than it expresses. Our central figure was employed artistically to emphasize, its background, which happens to be the meat and the gravamen of this picture. At certain points the figure is lost in the background; at others the background merges into the figure; and the twain are one. Both are seen together by the truly seeing eye—the figure does not exist apart from its background. If there is one thing clearly brought out by this pleasantly stimulating controversy, it is the fact that the background as we saw it was there, is still there.

Cold colours. Callousness. Thoughtlessness. Only Children. Streets must, first of all, be kept "passable" for Europeans, that is, free of petty interruptions and irritations. Officials are embittered, calloused. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the criminal Chinese is peculiar; therefore, treat all Chinese, young or old, as criminals, actual or potential. To save the liverish and irritable White Man from the "ruffled rose leaves" of life, banish from the streets he frequents the smaller Chinese fry. To make quite sure, banish them from the streets he does not frequent. Deny them all rights, granting strictly limited and "carefully calculated" sufferance. Yes, the background is there. Our picture is a true picture, its emotive message just, its balance and values and perspective fair. It shall hang there, for future and fairer generations to weep over.

We never begrudge a controversialist a "dig," a telling "jibe." We use them, sometimes, ourselves. Because we happen to like our present correspondent and critic, is no reason why we should refrain from the straight punch when opening offers. Because he confesses to a certain qualified admiration for us is no reason why he should spare us when we expose a vulnerable point. But his hint about our "self interest" in the matter of the newspaper sellers landed nowhere. The fact is that the business management of the China Mail was a party to the police arrangement limiting newspaper sellers, and finds it pays. It disagrees with the Adversarian, and he with the management. The Business Management had regard to expediency; the Adversarian saw only principle. He was shocked to learn that newspaper sellers had to pay a licence; he was amazed to learn that their number is arbitrarily limited, and disguised by the explanation given. Such explanation first drew his attention to the background he set out to paint. It is a part of it. The title of this genre picture of

Hongkong, by the way, is "man's inhumanity to man."

The Press is like a policeman. It is not a policeman's job to preach and teach people how to be good; but to handle people who become bad. The Press as a "leader" is undesirable, since it may fall into the hands of self-interested or incompetent parties. In that light we say it should never be taken more seriously than it deserves. But as an exposé of the truth about offenders, as a possible exposé thereof, its function is vital and valuable, and its liberty should be to the public a sacred charge. We have often quarrelled with the propaganda of the Times; but we now want to praise it for doing its duty when others didn't. The Supreme Council consists of a few statesmen, like Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Nitti, whom accident, and the efforts of those who fought the great war for quite another purpose, have put into the position of bossing Europe. Their only possible rival was the League of Nations, and whether designedly or not, they worked to discredit it. They offered the L.O.N. the mandate for Armenia. It is the L.O.N. which has mandates to offer, not this Supreme Council of beggars on horseback, riding Europe to the devil. No matter for that. The League, in refusing the mandate, drew up a memorandum showing why they must. As yet the L.O.N. has no money and no forces, the Supreme Council controlling both. Its function is to supervise Mandatory Powers, not to compete with them. The memorandum showed up the Supreme Council, either for its machiavellian cunning or its political ignorance and stupidity, one or the other. It realized that it had over-reached itself, and took the extraordinary step of forbidding the publication of the memorandum. The Times published it in spite of the embargo, and Europe came a step nearer realizing what the Supreme Council is, a junta of muddling meddlers, self-chosen and self-appointed, prancing about Europe like a circus, eating the applause of the ignorant, inspiring the comments of the worse, and generally asking for the tar and feathers that a wearied world lacks the energy to give it. That's the Supreme Council, a usurper with one leg in the grave, hanging on to power and glory when it ought to be hiding in obscurity, ignominy and shame.

The squabbles that have been going on in connection with this semi-pious organization are not likely to be stopped by the device of holding the general meeting in camera, and of issuing a scalped and plucked account of what happened. Lady Stubbs, who was expected to restore order among the contentions, was ill-advised to yield to this skulking. The Press has hitherto played the game by the M.C.L. It cannot be expected to admire this further insult to its intelligence and discretion, nor can the public, already alarmed by past rumours not issuing from the Press, be so reassured and induced to continue its support. It is not even allowed to know the names of the executive committee elected, and that is important, because the "split" and the alleged autocratic errors originated in the Executive, and we want to know which won—autocracy or democracy. If the patronizing and supporting public really does feel about it as we are told it does, it can easily bring the parties to heel, by ignoring the annual fete fixed for October. Don't work for it; don't go to it.

Our professional relative who persists in referring to the HEADLINES. Polish and Russian war as "The war on Bolshevism" is entitled to select his own headlines. But perhaps it is brainfog which prevents him from carrying on consistently. Why not call the Irish business "The War on Nationalism," and the American political disturbance "The War on the Democrats?" Bolshevism has as much to do with the Russo-Polish war as we with the transit of Venus.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT PEKING.

FEARS ALLAYED.

PEKING, June 21. The Dragon Festival passed quietly and fear of a coup d'état is no longer entertained.

Chang Tso Lin arrived on Saturday and had an audience of the President yesterday.

Tsao Kun was expected yesterday but postponed his departure owing to a slight indisposition.

Secrecy is preserved regarding the negotiations which are proceeding between high personages but optimism increases.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

COMMISSION AGENT CONVICTED.

PRISONER ADDICTED TO OPIUM.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, June 23. Graham Bushby, commission agent, has been found guilty of shooting and wounding a sampan man on the river. The evidence disclosed that the prisoner was addicted to opium. Sentence was deferred.

SHANGHAI CONTRACT CASE.

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, June 23. The Supreme Court has awarded the 30,000 damages to the Tsing Yue Dye Co. against Frederick Large & Co. The damages are for breach of contract. The original claim was for Tls. 43,000.

NO SLAVERY IN B.N.B.

INFORMANT GRAVELY MISLED.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL]

Singapore, June 22. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, wiring from Sandakan with reference to the Anti-Slavery and Protection of Aborigines Society's allegations regarding the treatment of natives on estates in British North Borneo, states that the Society's informant has been gravely misled.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Just eighty years ago yesterday, English forces began a blockade of Canton.

To-day's return of notifiable disease records one fatal case of plague in Hongkong. The victim was a Chinese.

The *Newspaper World* states that 59 more newspaper and periodical publications have notified an increase of price, bringing the total for the year to 280.

Li Hoi Sing, alias Li Chung, the third of the four jail breakers to be convicted for the murder of Warder Speed and Harnam Singh, paid the penalty at 5 a.m., to-day.

According to telegraphic information received from London, the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 5/- per share on ordinary shares of the Company, payable on July 5 against coupon No. 34. The Company is making a new issue at par of one share in two. For new shares coupon No. 35 must be surrendered to Lloyd's Bank, 39 Threadneedle Street, London, to claim rights and that coupon will not be usable for dividend purposes.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's Court this morning, a Chinese girl was charged at the instance of Sub-Inspector Cockle, with the unlawful possession at No. 15 Berch Street, of 87 tael of opium dross and 183 tael of prepared non-Government opium. The Inspector said that he searched the premises and in a cubicle occupied by the defendant, found the drug. The Magistrate fined the defendant \$1,000 or, in default, three months imprisonment with hard labour. The drug was confiscated.

A boatman has been arrested by the police in connection with the case reported a few days ago, in which several men boarded a boat owned by a marine hawk, and stole property to the value of \$81. The defendant is alleged to be the master of the boat which conveyed the robbers to the complainant's boat. It was also alleged that he prevented the complainant from following the robbers ashore when they landed at the China Merchants' wharf. Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station, this morning charged the man before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with armed robbery and cutting and wounding. The case was remanded for a week.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, a newsboy was charged at the instance of Detective Sub-Inspector Murphy, with wounding a Sanitary coolie. The complainant, giving evidence, said that the defendant came to his house on Sunday night, and without any warning, pulled out a knife from his girdle and slashed him once on the arm and once on the chest. The trouble arose over a gambling quarrel. Inspector Murphy said that the complainant made a report to the police immediately after the assault. He was told to go to hospital, but refused to do so. He called at the station again on the following morning and gave information to the police, which resulted in the defendant's arrest. Six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

JEWELLERY BROKER CHARGED.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which a Chinese woman, a jewellery broker, was charged with conspiring with others on various dates, to defraud two Chinese of four pearls, valued at \$500, the property of one of the complainants, and a diamond and several pearls, valued at \$777, the property of the other. She was also charged with having converted to her own use diamond rings and carvings of high value. All the jewellery mentioned in the case was alleged to have been entrusted to the defendant, as a broker, to sell for various clients.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. A. E. Hall watched the case in the interest of the owners of the jewellery. Sub-Inspector Murphy, who prosecuted, in outlining the case, said that three of the defendant's victims were also interested in jewellery dealing—buying and selling for a profit. The condition under which the defendant transacted jewellery brokerage was that anything she could get over the prices fixed by clients was her own profit. Having been in the business for a number of years now, the defendant's clients trusted her, and allowed her to have custody of the jewellery for a specified period, for the convenience of negotiations. The defendant, when she failed herself to get buyers for jewellery entrusted to her to sell, would engage other brokers to assist her. Upon a bargain being struck in these cases, the defendant and the other broker would go halves in whatever profit they might succeed in making.

On June 1, said the Inspector, the defendant who lived on the second floor of No. 55 Square Street, reported to the Police that she had been swindled out of \$5,449 worth of jewellery by a man who had doped her with a drugged cigarette. The drug, she said, had the effect of making her follow the man to the first floor of No. 10, New Street. Here she was taken to a rear cubicle occupied by another female jewellery broker. She did not know what happened in the house, as she was still under the influence of the drugged cigarette. When she came to late at night, she found the man and the woman and her jewellery gone.

This was the defendant's version of the affair. On the other hand, said the Inspector, evidence he had collected since the report was made to the police, showed that the defendant returned home apparently in the best of spirits at 11 p.m. on June 1, and went out again at 4 a.m. When she returned at 9 a.m., she told the principal tenant of the house that she had been swindled out of her jewellery. She also said that she had notified the police about the matter. When the defendant was searched in the Detective Office, Central Police Station, four pawn tickets were found on her. One of the tickets related to one of the diamonds mentioned in the charge. The police retained the pawn tickets and allowed the defendant to go away. A week later, one of the victims went to the defendant's house to get back certain jewellery he had entrusted her to sell. She was not in, and feeling suspicious, he went to the Kowloon Railway Station. Here his suspicion was confirmed, for he found the defendant there apparently waiting for a train. He had her arrested. The woman who was alleged to have defrauded the defendant of the jewellery had disappeared and could not be traced. With the exception of the diamond recovered from the pawn shop the jewellery had not been located.

Evidence was then called. The owner of the diamond ring which the defendant had pawned, said he entrusted it to her to sell. He bought the ring two or three years ago for \$400, and had instructed the defendant not to sell it for less than \$1,600.

His Worship: Why? Has the price of diamonds gone up so much? It had gone up, but not to that extent. \$1,660 was the value I myself set on the ring, and I had made up my mind not to part with it for less.

His Worship: Was that the minimum price?—Yes.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said the defendant took the ring away with her. On the following day she called on him and said that she could not get a buyer for the sum he had mentioned. The highest bid she had succeeded in getting was \$940 and the deal would have to be closed within the next two days. Witness told her to try and get \$1,200 for it, whereupon the defendant offered him \$960. He refused to sell, and she said she would try her best to get more. It was agreed between them that the sale of the ring must be effected by May 31, on which day the defendant was either to return the ring or give him the sum he had asked. She went away and never returned.

The case was adjourned until Friday.

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" dock. Phone No. 3510.

BLOODY!

AN INTENSIVE ADVERB.

JUDGE'S REMARKS

Judge Romer Macklin, referring at West London County Court to the expression "I am bloody well going in," said:

"In the Oxford Dictionary that word is defined as an adverb—an intensive adverb, meaning—very." "The Oxford Dictionary points out that 'bloody' used as an intensive adverb means—very—and no mistake, exceedingly; abominably, desperately." It was in general colloquial use from the Restoration to 1750; now constantly in the mouths of the lowest classes, but by respectable people considered a 'horrid word'.

"The origin is not quite certain, but there is good reason to think that it was at first a reference to the habits of the 'bloody' or aristocratic rowdies of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. The phrase 'bloody drunk' was apparently—as drunk as a lord. We may compare the prevalent craving for impressive or graphic intensities seen in the use of jolly, awfully, terribly, devilish, deuced, damned, ripping, rattling, thumping, stunning, thundering, and so on."

MARIE TEMPEST FAREWELL.

"MRS. DOT" TO-NIGHT.

At the Theatre Royal to-night Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Browne, and their associate company will make their final appearance in the Far East. The occasion is a memorable one for no comedy company of the distinction of that headed by the two great artists has ever previously visited this part of the world.

The individual merits of the players, the fine team work of the company, and the artistic perfection of the various stage settings have set a standard here that will long be remembered.

"Mrs. Dot," one of W. Somerset Maugham's merriest comedies is the play selected for the final performance, and whilst there are many others which we should like to see again, "Mrs. Dot" is well chosen for the occasion, for it is a typical "Tempest" comedy.

The company leave Hongkong on Friday for Manila whence they sail per s.s. "Hwah Ping" on the first stage of their long journey to Buenos Aires.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on May 19. In the raw cotton markets the weather conditions of the new crop have continued to be the predominant factor. Both private and official reports have again been of a bullish nature, for the outlook in many of the most important centres has not improved and a good deal of apprehension is still evident on all sides. This feeling has once more resulted in higher rates for American cotton in spite of the general quietness of the goods markets and the elimination of speculative support through the generally unsettled economic conditions. The Egyptian section has on the other hand been very weak, and with an almost entire lack of business the week has been notable for a sharp fall in prices all round. Reliable reports of this crop are on the whole favourable but there are many complaints of the scarcity of water. In the yarn and cloth markets there are still no signs of a revival in demand and the turnover has again been meagre in the extreme. As the period of inactivity becomes more and more prolonged there is an evident increasing anxiety on the part of producers to be getting further orders down. This now applies not only to those whose engagements will soon be worked off but to a very large section of makers who have become accustomed to the idea of well-filled orders, books and who do not care to see these being rapidly reduced without further sales in view. At the same time there is no general weakness in prices although there is irregularity, and the instances where the necessity for new business has become urgent and caused appreciable reductions in quotations grow more numerous. Of the consuming outlets, enquiry from all alike is uniformly poor with the exception perhaps of South America, from which there has been a limited demand for goods which can be obtained for reasonable delivery. There is still a general distrust in the stability of present values which has been especially marked in the case of Calcutta merchants for a considerable time, in spite of the fact that goods are reported to be scarce. In other quarters the ever increasing need for additional financial resources, as higher priced goods come into circulation, continues to act as a check on business operations.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUVENILE HAWKERS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—If we are to imagine that if everyday the Police Court is filled with juvenile "disturbers of the peace", who are brought up for hawking in the public streets without a licence, I think one would evidently in his mind that there must be something wrong with somebody, resulting in the bringing up of these poor youngsters, who knew neither of why should there be a licence nor principally the law. With regard to "Policeman's" letter in your paper of last evening, I totally disagree with him when he stated that children reared in the streets of Hongkong are cunning at an early age. What he really meant was not very clear, but I suggest his idea being that the youngsters, doing hawking of some kind or other as a way of obtaining money in an illegal manner, and it is their (the policemen's) earnest desire to make a stop of this. I understand that European police officers are sent out everyday in the company of Chinese constables on the lookout for youthful hawkers, and to arrest as many as they can catch, those without a licence. Why this fuss? I have often met civilian-dressed Chinese constables holding on to the grip of their young victims, who cry all the way up in the fear of being locked up in jail. They have not the faintest idea that they were infringing a piece of the gracious law. They are ignorant of why they are arrested, until they appear before a Magistrate when the charge is explained to them. And they are ordered to pay a fine of between \$1 and \$5. It is by this time, that the people of Hongkong have cause to believe that the majority of those people, who unfortunately are being classed as "poor" are the Chinese. Chinese poor live in every part of the Colony but the means of their daily life is but one word "misery". The youthful hawkers in question are no doubt the sons and daughters of poor parents. We have often heard people remarking: "He is not able to look after himself yet, how could he be able to look after others." Such a kind of remark is too frequent to be used with the poor. In analysing it, there are mothers, who with their daily earnings, are just possible to support their own self, and little attention is paid to their children, who according to their home rule are expected to earn to live their own living. So one will see the difficulties in the life of the Chinese poor. If the youngsters are occasionally fined by the magistrate one will certainly explain it out himself that he could not possibly catch the idea of the paying of the fine. As is the case when there is no fine paid there is imprisonment, but the youngsters are not yet up to their age to be confined in jail. And there is another punishment, the cane, or the strokes of the birch. It won't do them any good, I say, as they will continue hawking, otherwise where is their mean food of the day? They are obliged to hawk, not to carry basketful of vegetables etc. but only a tiny basket with but only a few potatoes or a quantity of peanuts. But even then arrests are ordered. The voice of Jesus was heard in the wilderness many centuries ago, but in the present day, we can hear the voice of "Shame", on those who have no mercy on children, destitute, poor, and filthy sort of human nature. They rightly have my sympathies and support.—Yours etc.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

CATAPULTS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Lately, some grown-up boys or school boys from the upper level, near the St. Joseph's College and in the vicinities of Mosque Junction, Mosque Street and Robinson Road, have the nasty habit of hitting freely anything they may come across for fun sake with the catapults. I have personally seen them, using the instruments with big lumps of stone chips or marbles to hurt poor dogs and cats. I must say this is a cruelty to the dumb animals. Children ought to be taught not to commit such a mischief by their Parents or Masters. Further, if this bad practice is not put an end to, they might hurt little children who may be playing outside the streets. These instruments with the strong elastic power of the India Rubber, are quite liable to damage the eyes of children if one is hit. Parents or Guardians out of humanity should not sit idle over this affair and they should be responsible for their children's mischievous acts. At the same time allow me to say that the Police should take immediate steps to prevent this evil.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. W.

CROUP.

THIS disease is no dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be well prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A general meeting of the members of the Ministering Children's League was held yesterday at Government House. Reporters were excluded. The Chair was taken by Lady Stubbs. It was decided that in future the work of the Society should be carried on under the name of "The Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League". The Executive Committee for the ensuing year was elected and byelaws for the internal management of the Society were passed. The Executive Committee was empowered to take the necessary steps for organising the Annual Fete to be held in October next and details of the same will be published at an early date. This concluded the business of the Meeting.

AMERICAN PASSPORT FEES.

NOTIFICATION OF NEW RATES.

The China Mail is notified by the American Consulate-General that on and after July 1, 1920, the new scale of fees for applications for and the issuance of both, emergency and departmental passports to American citizens will be as follows:—
For the execution of each application.....\$1 Gold.
For the issuance of the passport emergency or departmental.....\$9 Gold.
It is further notified that on and after the same date, July 1, 1920, the fees for application for and visa of passports, and papers in the nature of passports, of persons other than American citizens will be as follows:—
For the execution of each application for visa.....\$1 Gold.
For the visa of each passport or for any document in the nature of a passport.....\$9 Gold.
The fees for persons passing in transit are the same as for those going for temporary or permanent residence.

BUYING A MOTOR.

A CAR THAT WOULD NOT GO.

An amusing story of the purchase of a motor car, which was described as a "Daimler Silent Knight" but was said by counsel to be an extraordinary mixture of things that would not work, was told in the King's Bench Division. The plaintiff in the action was Mr. Edward Frank Howe, a young motor engineer, of Harold Wood, Essex, who sued Messrs. J. Dingwall and Sons, of Gun-street Spitalfields, for £225 on a cheque that had been dishonoured. Defendants counter-claimed for breach of contract. "AN INNOCENT AMATEUR." Mr. Charles, K.C., opened the case, the onus being on the defendants. He described how Mr. T. E. Dingwall, "an innocent amateur," went out to purchase a car. He knew Mr. Howe, who told him he had a good car for sale, a Daimler Silent Knight, practically new. Plaintiff agreed to paint it a daimler blue, and put it in perfect running order for £225. Mr. Dingwall had a trial run, and paid £400 deposit. Later, he found it would not go. It was not a Daimler Silent Knight at all, but a wonderful mixture of things: in fact, the Daimler parts were strangely missing. (Laughter.) The longest run it made, without trouble, was to the solicitor's office, when its defects were pointed out. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, counsel added, the car was about 10 years old, and when sold by agreement between the parties fetched £390. It was an old Daimler chassis faked up for selling. Some of the car's defects were outlined by counsel as follows: The floor boards rose every time the brake was put on. Its tyres were rusted and rotten. The engine bolts were loose. The water joints were tied up with rag. One front spring was partly broken. Front wheels were out of track. Altogether, Mr. Charles added, Mr. Dingwall was very disappointed with his purchase, and he stopped his cheque for £225. Mr. Thomas Dingwall, giving evidence, said Howe said to him: "I have the very thing you want, a beauty." Howe said it was a Silent Knight, nearly as good as a Rolls Royce, and practically new. "It would look a treat painted Daimler blue." (Laughter.) THE POLICEMAN CRITIC. Mr. Hurst, K.C., (cross-examining): Did you not show the car to your admiring friends?—Oh, no. I recollect a policeman saying something about a licence for "that old thing over there." I suppose he meant my car. (Laughter.) A chauffeur named Bilson said he had seen some nice cars, but never one like the one in question. Every time he took it out it broke down. The "d'Estrees," which was in Hongkong about a year ago, will remain here a few days before resuming her voyage from the north to Saigon.

JAPAN AND JURY SYSTEM.

ADOPTION PROBABLE BY GOVERNMENT.

The Japanese Government is said to be planning a revision of the Civil Code, and among other changes, it is the intention to introduce the jury system. Investigations are now in progress preliminary to the proposed revision. Dr. Terajiro Ikeda is leaving soon for the United States to investigate institutions there preparatory to establishing a court of domestic relations in Japan. An effort is being made to reform the law courts making them more accessible to the people and more in the nature of public advisers. It is the belief of Dr. Kyoshi Iijima, Secretary to the Minister of Justice, that the law courts of Japan are too far removed from the general public and that people consider judges of the courts as men living apart from their fellows. Mr. Iijima considers this a great mistake and considers that the law courts should be as approachable to the people as if they were advisers. The exact date for the reforms to become effective is not known but it is believed that they will take place soon. The preliminary investigations are not yet complete and it will be necessary to raise extra funds.

CAN WOMEN RULE FASHION?

STYLES SET BY VITAL NATIONAL EVENTS.

The question whether or not women can control fashion was debated recently at the Lyceum Club, and an emphatically negative reply was given. "Dress is the visible expression of the feelings of the inner soul," said Miss L. Henderson in opening the discussion. "Women have not entirely emerged from their emotional state, and until they do so they cannot control fashion. Every time anything of a vital nature happens to the nation fashions change in a marked degree. Peace and war exercise a great control over fashion. Yellow—the colour in vogue in 1914." Another speaker urged that it was difficult to tell whether the Court or the trade exercise most control over fashion. "The crinoline," she said, is not likely to return in these days, when one is continually hanging on like wild beasts." It was contended by another contributor to the debate that "one cannot be intellectual and dress well at the same time."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Kwaisang," Capt. L. McConnell Hussey, 1,435 tons, arrived this morning, at 6 a.m. from Moji with 400 tons of cargo and 1 bag of mail.
The s.s. "Hanyang," Capt. Mathias, 1,207 tons, arrived this morning at 6.45 a.m. from Amoy with 500 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Yatsing," Captain Kelman, 1,442 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 1,900 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Shinno Maru," Captain Hirada, 1,363 tons, arrived this morning at 8.30 a.m. from Milke with 2,753 tons of coal.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Devawongse," Br. cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at daylight to-morrow.
The s.s. "Hainan," Br. cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
The s.s. "Sinkiang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at noon to-morrow.
The s.s. "Tango Mary," Japan, cleared to-day and will sail for Melbourne via Manila at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Rupara," Capt. Copland, sailed for Manila via Amoy, at 7 a.m. to-day, with 1,100 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Jade," Capt. Carnelsen, sailed for Haiphong, at 11.30 a.m. to-day, with 350 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Hupch," Captain Pennefather, sailed for Manila, at 4 p.m. to-day, 200 tons of general cargo.

The French light cruiser "d'Estrees," fired the customary salute on entering the harbour to-day. The "d'Estrees," which was in Hongkong about a year ago, will remain here a few days before resuming her voyage from the north to Saigon.

BIG CITY BLAZE.

TWO HOUSES GUTTED.

DAMAGE WELL OVER \$3,000.

A big fire broke out in Staunton Street last night and raged for fully two hours before it was put out. Two houses were completely gutted and a third was partly damaged. The outbreak was first discovered by the inmates of No. 46, where it originated in a medicine shop at 11.50 p.m. An alarm was at once given. The flames spread rapidly and very soon all the three floors of the house were well ablaze. Fortunately, all the inmates were not yet asleep and were able to effect an early escape. No. 44, the ground floor of which was occupied by Ho Lu Sai, tea merchants, was soon involved and was rapidly gutted. The flames caught on to No. 48 before the fire fighters, who were early on the scene, managed to get control. As it was, one of the floors of this house was burned out before the fire was extinguished. The flames leapt across a narrow lane at the back of Staunton Street and damaged the verandah of the house behind No. 44. The outbreak was supposed to have originated in the kitchen of the ground floor of No. 46, occupied by the Sung Wo Tong medicine shop, through some bags of medicine being lighted up by the fire in a drying stove which had been carelessly left unattended. Damage to the extent of over \$3,000 was done to No. 46 alone. All the property is covered by insurance with the Sun Insurance Company. The ground floor of No. 48, which was used as a salt fish shop, was, luckily, not touched by the flames. The damage done to No. 44 is estimated to amount to four figures. No lives were lost.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

Some casualties and much damage to buildings were caused by an earthquake that rocked the island of Formosa on June 5. The cities of Taipei and Tainan were not much affected, but other localities suffered considerable damage and some loss of life. The earthquake occurred at 1.24 o'clock, the centre of the shock being near the port of Kualan, on the eastern coast of the island. An official of the Central Meteorological Observatory says, in an interview in the "Kokumin," that the vicinity of Mount Tsukuba in Japan proper and Formosa mark frequently experience earthquakes. When the centre of the shock is on the eastern coast, in Formosa, not much damage is done, but when in the interior, it is generally disastrous. For example, some 1,300 persons were killed in the earthquake of March 27, 1905. The official does not expect to hear of much damage from the present shock.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic information received from London, The SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 5/- per share on the ordinary shares of the Company, payable on the 5th July, against Coupon No. 54.

The Company is making a new issue of shares in two. For new shares Coupon No. 35 must be surrendered to Lloyd's Bank, 39 Threadneedle Street, London, to claim rights and that coupon will not be usable for dividend purposes.

FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S. S.) LTD.
N. L. WATSON,
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "DUBHAN MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being loaded and placed at their risk in the Holders of Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 30th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 50 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.
In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.
Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

June 25, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Miscellaneous, (Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.
(For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,

June 23, 1920, at 12 o'clock (Noon) at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, TWO POINTER PUPS, 8 months old (Bitch).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.
(For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,

June 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A Small Consignment of WHITE GOODS, &c., &c., Comprising:—
Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.
And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.
(For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,

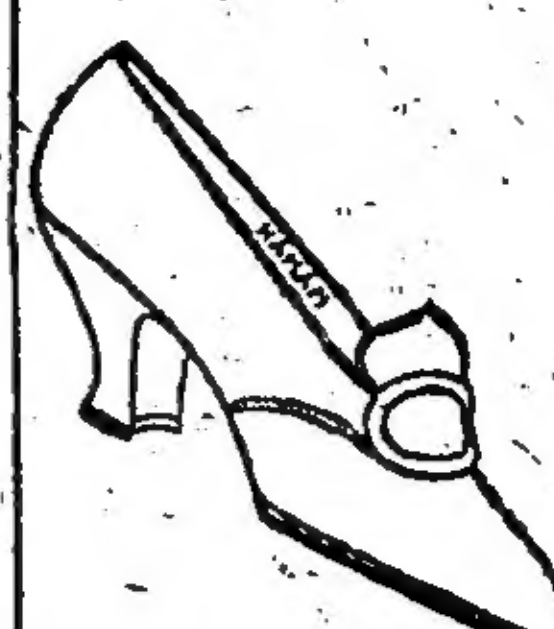
June 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTRADES, TEAKWOOD, TWIN BEDSTRADES, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Slideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crochery, and Glass Ware, Joking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Sofas, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also
One Good Piano, 1 Enamelled Bath, American Ice Chest, and 1 large Bedstead. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

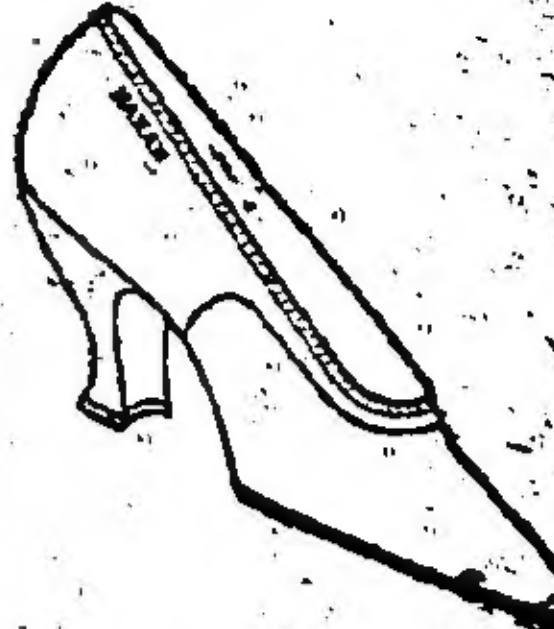
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

NOTICES.

HANAN SHOES FOR WOMEN



Hanan Shoes—the world's smartest footwear—represent the highest grade workmanship and design, plus supreme quality of material.



From \$13.00 to \$18.00 per pair.



SOLD BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Telephone 1741.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A 2639 | Hindustan Meow | Fox Trot Violin & Piano One Step |
| A 2297 | Indiana | Jazz Band |
| A 2327 | Darktown Strutters Ball | Princes Orchestra |
| A 5919 | Beale Street | One Step |
| | Lily of the Valley | Fox Trot Princes Band |
| | Broken Doll | |
| | Biltmore Waltz | |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY
THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS
AT
THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—
HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car \$12.00
OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car \$ 8.00
Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,
161, Des Voeux Road, Central,
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

PORT WINES

From the oldest and most reliable

OPORTO HOUSES.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| BELLO SEXO | per case | 1 doz. qts. duty paid | \$40.00 |
| DESTINTO | " | " | 32.00 |
| PORTO CLUB | " | " | 30.00 |
| SANTO ANTONIO | " | " | 24.00 |
| FREI AGOSTINHO | " | " | 24.00 |

AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.).

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tanco, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 29th June.

S.S. "BAIKU MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th July.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1890) SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

HONOLULU MARU—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Manzanillo, Durban and

BUENOS AIRES—Cape Town via Singapore. Sunday, 8th August.

MEXICO MARU—Chicago. Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU—Sunday, 18th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

SHISEN MARU—Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MADRAS MARU—Saturday, 26th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo to and from U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU—Tuesday, 28th June.

ARIZONA MARU—Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU—Saturday, 3rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KOHOKU MARU (Yokohama, Kobe) Friday, 25th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-

gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU—Sunday, 27th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,

SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"GABO" (Cargo only) July 2nd.

"HWAH YING" July 4th.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

112, Cross Street, Singapore.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE—KANTON—June 24, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI—SUNYANG—June 24, at Noon.
SOURABAYA & SAMARANG—TAKKO WAN YI—June 25, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN—TAIN—June 25, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN—HUCROW—June 27, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK—CHUAN—June 28, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WHEATLAND MONTANA"—About July 12th.

"ENDICOTT"—About July 16th.

"ELKTON"—About Aug. 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WARAN"—About June 23rd.

"ABERCO"—About July 4th.

"PAWLET"—About July 25th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR

HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS ABOUT SAILING ABOUT

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.

S.S. WEST HIKIA Aug. 10. S.S. WEST HIKIA Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;

no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE—Princo's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1082.

TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

*PERSIA MARU 9,000 8th July.

KORRA MARU 22,000 14th July.

TENYO MARU 22,000 11th Aug.

SIBERIA MARU 22,000 10th Aug.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 6th Sept.

From Yokohama. *Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIAS and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 15th.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER

Telephone 2575 and 25

Kings Building.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VACUOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mojji") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS From Hongkong Vacuover

Empress of Russia July 1 July 13

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Monteagle Oct. 31 Nov. 8

Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Empress of Asia Nov. 18 Dec. 8

Empress of Russia Dec. 18 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from

the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested

as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable

or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing

the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal

to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here

will cover all such reservations.

For Facts and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE. Cable address: CACAPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,900 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNSUBSIDIZED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1254.

Princo's Buildings, 100 Home Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent, 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS CAPTAIN SAILING

HAIBOONG Capt. J. B. Thomson FRIDAY 25th June, at 5 p.m.

HAIBONG Capt. W. C. Pasmore TUESDAY 29th June, at 2 p.m.

HAIBLING Capt. A. E. Stewart FRIDAY 2nd July, at 5 p.m.

AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kake, Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAIR & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA.
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, -GROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMA"	8,000	28th June	MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July	MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp.
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th July	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	8,500	28th July	MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	8,600	10th Aug.	MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	6,900	4th July	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	28th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"KALYAN"	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	28th June	Kobe direct.
"KALYAN"	8,500	3rd July	Shanghai and Japan.
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th July	Shanghai only.
"KALYAN"	8,500	18th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"JETPORE"	5,900	14th July	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
28, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
TATSUMI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Friday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Monday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
NABA MARU Saturday, 28th June, at Noon.
KAMO MARU Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.
IYO MARU Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
TORIWA MARU Friday, 2nd July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,

Suez and Port Said.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TAMAGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIRKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muzora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape:

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YAMAGUCHI MARU Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU Monday, 28th June.
JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIRKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU Thursday, 24th June.

ATSUBA MARU Thursday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YAMADA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 228 & 229.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.

— VIA —

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MATTAWA"

Will sail from HONGKONG on or about 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U.S. overland points.

For freight apply to—

P. A. COX,
Acting General Agent,
C. P. O. S., Ltd.

Bicycle Riders

Now you can coast up hill!

The Johnson Motor Wheel makes
any bicycle into a two cylinder motor-
cycle in 30 minutes. Strong enough
for any man, light enough for women
and children. Speed 6 to 35 miles an
hour. 150 miles on a gallon of gasoline.
Magneto and electric light generator.
Built of the best materials
to give thousands of miles of
reliable service.



Union Engineering Co., Ltd.
York Building, Chater Road.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.
Town Office: 54, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3.
Refrigerators furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships
at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa)
And All Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA & CO.

2, Connaught Road Central.

Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2530.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoir
on the 1st June, 1920.

OFT AND KILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL. 1920.

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THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$36 per annum; per quarter and per men-
sus "pro rata".

Orders for extra copies of the "China
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the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
20 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged as the rate of fifth
cents per month.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
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\$1 per annum extra. Single copy twenty-
five cents each.

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ments on Pages 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 should
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Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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Washing Ties **

The sort that keep both shape and colour through many a "tubbing."
Very attractive assortment.

For Bows 25c, 75c each
For Knots 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

AMERICAN ELECTION ISSUES.

PROHIBITION AND THE LEAGUE—A TIME OF CHAGS.

The campaign for the Presidency has naturally become the most engrossing subject in America, and will continue to be so from now until the final election in November, says the Washington correspondent of the *Observer*.

Two things have become clear: one is that prohibition will be an issue; the other that the League of Nations, in one form or another, will also be an issue.

When I say that prohibition will be an issue, I do not mean that any serious effort to undo prohibition in America will be made. The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors is now incorporated into our Constitution. This Constitutional Amendment will last for as long a period as can now be foreseen; but while the prohibition of intoxicating liquors will endure, the definition of what constitutes an intoxicating liquor allows elasticity for change from time to time. For the present, Congress has defined an intoxicating liquor as containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. The law containing this definition was passed during wartime under such circumstances that laws were passed without regard for normal public feeling.

It is now realized that this rigid definition of an intoxicating beverage as one containing one-half of 1 per cent. represents too automatic a wartime spirit, and is disapproved by large numbers of people. The issue which will arise in the coming campaign will be to change this definition to something more reasonable. As one of the leading candidates on the so-called "wet" platform put it: "Prohibition has come to stay; the saloon has been banished for good; whisky, brandy, and other strong liquors have been banished for good; but some legal and harmless way must be found for the sale of beer and light wines." That substantially is the so-called "wet" versus "dry" issue which will come up in the American election this year.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LEAGUE.
It is not quite so clear in just what shape the League of Nations will figure in the campaign. The general feeling is that disapproval should be visited upon whichever party is responsible for the failure to compromise, and for the failure to pass the League in some form and get it out of the way. The difficulty is that the public is not clear in its own mind as to just which party is responsible for the failure to compromise. A close analysis of the situation at the end of the long debate would show that President Wilson is the one who is responsible for the final failure to compromise; but the Parliamentary situation was so involved that it is not easy for the public to grasp this. The general public feeling has become one of indifference: the main wish is to get a painful subject out of the way. What will probably happen in the future is that President Wilson will go back to something like the original form of the League, and will try to throw it into the elections in that form. If he does it will probably be defeated, for the long debate has led the public generally to a sense of distrust of the original form of the League. Since the final defeat of the League in its amended form a few weeks ago President Wilson has done nothing and said nothing about it.

STAGNATION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.
This inaction would be inexplicable were it not for the fact that the public explains it as a result of the President's illness. The truth is that the President's illness throws much of our public business into an abnormal condition. The public has come to believe that Mr. Wilson is permanently and seriously impaired in health, and we all reconcile ourselves to more or less letting everything drift until a new election gives us a new administration. It is almost exactly six months since President Wilson was first taken ill. During the latter months of his illness he has occasionally, in a fitful

DUCK'S EGGS.

A PADRE'S CRICKET STORY.

We were on our summer holiday, writes the Rev. C. Carey Taylor in the *Spectator*, and were playing stump cricket in the stone-walled lane that led to our farmhouse; our bat a stick, our wicket a narrow packing-case, our ball the lawn tennis variety. I was wicket keeper, and a ball slipped past me into the scrub beneath a bramble-bush. I turned, just in time to detect the end of some movement which puzzled me. Presently I saw two very bright eyes gleaming in the shadow, and identified a sitting duck who needed no instruction in colour-protection, and our ball was peeping out from under her wing. Now the bird furiously resisted its removal, so we selected another for our game; but next time the ball entered the scrub I turned in time to see the duck leap from her nest, bill the ball into it, and resume her brooding. Again, furious resistance to every attempt to abduct the latest little stranger. After the game was over I pitched into the bush a ball of about six inches in diameter; in a moment she had it in her nest and was trying to sit on it. Alas! she could not keep her balance on such an object, so she gave it the best she could, a motherly wing. Then came the farmer, delighted that we had found his "best layer"; so she was turned off in disgrace—off a nest, that is, containing two eggs and three balls. But she had her revenge at 3 a.m. next day, and turned the farmer out of his bed with her mournful lamentations. Well, Sir, I want to ask your readers: (1) Did the duck (obviously angry) believe that we were playing cricket with her eggs? (2) What is the size-limit of the brooding instinct? Would she have tackled a football?

way, attended to some public business; but on the whole the executive branch of the Government has gone along loosely, without firm direction. About two months ago it was announced that within a week the President would call a meeting of the Cabinet. That meeting has never been called—a circumstance which tends to confirm the public in its belief that the President is seriously ill.

It is a compliment to the sure-footedness of our people, and to their stability in a time of chaos, that we have become so completely reconciled to the conditions imposed upon us by the illness of the head of the nation.

THE CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT.
One fact in the situation that is conspicuous everywhere is the absence of any such radical movement as is troubling so many European countries. There is literally nothing in the way of a radical movement in America. Among some ten men who are striving for the Presidency there is not one who can be called radical, who can be said, for example, to be in favour of even so mildly radical a policy as government or municipal ownership of public utilities. That one of the candidates who is called the most radical is Senator Johnson of California, and the form of his radicalism is not so much economic as concerned with the League of Nations. He is an out-and-out opponent of the League in any form, and it is on this point that he gets the favour of the radical element. But Senator Johnson is not regarded as having any probability of success. The truth is that in the present state of feeling in the United States the popular bid for votes consists in catering, not to the radicals, but to the conservative. Of course, we have some economic conditions which will make trouble for us in due time, notably the rising price of farm land. In the better farming districts of this country farm land has gone from pre-war prices of about one hundred dollars an acre to a present basis of three or four hundred dollars an acre. Obviously in the course of time this will cause us trouble, but for the present the outstanding aspect, both of politics and economics, in the United States is its conservatism.

THE CRADLE OF THE RACE.

WERE THERE TWO SEPARATE ORIGINS OF MANKIND?

The scientific world has been rudely startled by the enunciation of a new theory which threatens to revolutionize all our present convictions concerning the first appearance of Man on the earth, says a writer in *John o' London's Weekly*.

Ethnologists, after quarrelling for a century or two, had come to the final conclusion that mankind had a single origin. EIGHT THOUSAND BLOOD TESTS. But in the *Lancet*, two doctors, representing a party of prominent international pathologists, have hurled a bombshell among us. During the war, taking advantage of the assembly there of an extraordinary and unprecedented variety of races, these pathologists went to Macedonia and made a series of eight thousand blood tests; the subjects being English, French, Italians, Germans, Austrians, Serbs, Greeks, Bulgars, Arabs, Turks, Russians, Jews, Malaysians, Negroes from Senegal, Annamese, and Indians.

These tests, made under conditions which preclude the possibility of error, showed differences between the blood of the different races of such a character as to make it a practical certainty that mankind had two separate sources of origin.

The tests are of too technical a character to be described here, but their meaning may be briefly stated. They show that the blood has two distinct and different hereditary chemical properties, which the discoverers distinguish, for the sake of convenience as A and B. These two properties, it is contended, have been inherent in the blood of two separate and distinct races since Man first made his appearance on the earth, the A property distinguishing one race and the B property distinguishing the other.

NOT THE WHITE MAN'S BROTHER.
It is, of course, pure theory that the two races have been thus separated since the beginning of human life, but it is a theory that derives strong support from the discovery of certain characteristics in the blood, which was made in the earlier days of pathological investigation, and since they have persisted during a period of about 1500 years it is logical to presume that they have persisted throughout the whole existence of Man on the earth.

In the English race the amount of A in the blood is approximately 43 per cent., while in the Indians it is only 19 per cent. On the other hand, the Indians have 41 per cent. of B, while the English have only 7 per cent. In the eight first-named nationalities classified as the European type, the proportion of A is approximately the same and the proportion of B is small.

In the next four, the intermediate types, Arabs, Turks, Russians, Jews, the proportion of B shows a steadily rising value, and continues to rise through the Asio-African types till it reaches its maximum in the Indian.

So all the fat is in the fire and the appellation of the single-origin scientists is upset again. The black man is not the white man's brother, and—

East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet.
JOHN ELPHINSTONE.

WHAT THE PUBLIC READ.

Lady Northcliffe, president of the Society of Women Journalists, was in the chair at 2, Tudor-street, when the subject "What Editors and Publishers Want" was dealt with by Mr. Sidney Dark and Mr. Herbert Jenkins. Mrs. E. A. Binstead, hon. secretary of the society, and many well-known women novelists and journalists were present.

Lady Northcliffe said she was an impostor for presiding, as she could contribute nothing to the discussion and was as anxious as anybody in the room to hear on what grounds manuscripts were rejected and what editors and publishers wanted. Mr. Dark (editor of *John o' London's Weekly*) said that outside contributors who sent MSS. to editors did not take enough trouble to study the character of the public to which they were appealing. A number of editors were frightened at any form of newness, but they would often consider an original idea within the scope of the paper if it had behind it the strength of personality. The new journalism, represented by the Northcliffe papers, introduced personality into journalism; any idiot could do a verbatim, but only a vital journalist could make a report of a meeting which, while presenting essentials, escaped dullness by giving atmosphere.

Lord Northcliffe had discovered that no one read reports of the old school, with columns of verbatim, but they would read reports of meetings if they were vitalized by the personality of the man who did them and could establish a contact between the audience at the meeting and the reader next morning at his breakfast table. When personality is strong it can create a demand for a particular form of journalistic warfare. There was tragedy and comedy in every house and every room, in the city and the coun-

MAN OVER-BOARD.

EXCITING INCIDENT ON "MANTUA."

The story of a remarkable rescue from drowning in the Bay of Biscay is told by a Calcutta resident, who arrived on board the P. & O. steamer "Mantua." He says:—As the vessel was steaming through the Bay about 10 o'clock one night a passenger accidentally fell over-board. An alarm was at once given, and within a few seconds a life-buoy was thrown overboard and a boat lowered. The vessel made a big circular detour, and after half an hour's search discovered the man still swimming. He was in a very collapsed condition when taken on board the "Mantua," but made a complete recovery within a few days. At the time of his rescue the life-boat which had been lowered was two miles from the spot. Fortunately, the passenger was a strong swimmer and had thus been able to keep himself afloat without the aid of the life-buoy. When taken on board again he stated that he was very exhausted and had almost given up all hope of rescue when he saw the lights of the "Mantua" and the ship heading straight for him.

RECONDITIONING OF CUNARDERS.

THE OFFERS TO GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

In the House of Commons, recently Viscountess Astor asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that the Cunard Company offered to have the "Saxonia" and "Caronia" refitted at Plymouth, and were refused by the Admiralty; whether he would give the reasons for refusal in each case.

Sir James Craig:—The Cunard Company offered the "Saxonia" for reconditioning on 7th April, 1920, and on the 13th and 19th April conferences were held between the company's representatives and the Admiralty officers to investigate the extent of the work involved, the company's representative being informed that the work would be undertaken if at all possible. On 19th April, it was ascertained definitely that the work could be carried out at Portsmouth, but on the same date the company decided to place the work elsewhere. In October, 1919, when the "Caronia" was offered for reconditioning, the large amount of work in hand in the dockyards and the shortage of men in the particular trades required for this class of work rendered it impossible for the reconditioning of this ship to be carried out without prohibitive delay, and the offer was therefore unavoidably declined.

BIG GUN MONITORS.

TO SURRENDER ARMAMENT.

The British Admiralty announce that the "big-gun" monitors are to surrender their armament and then return to the "Humber" pending the decision as to their disposal. Therefore it is rather interesting to enquire what is to become of their guns. Those which received the old twelve-inch removed from obsolete battleships of the *Majestic* type will turn them over to the old-iron merchants straight away and the same fate will probably befall the fourteen-inch weapons which we purchased from America when Germany seized the Greek battle-cruiser "Salamis," for whom they were intended. But there still remain the most interesting guns of the whole collection—indeed, in the whole world—in the shape of the two 18 in. mastodons which were mounted in the "General Wolfe" and "Lord Clive" shortly before the Armistice. The former never used hers, and the latter only had the opportunity of firing a few rounds before the Germans evacuated the Flanders coast. Without official information it is impossible to say how successful they were, but it is very certain from the shell-holes examined that the destructive power of their projectiles was tremendous. Even the Americans have not yet designed a gun to approach them, and there is considerable speculation in naval quarters as to the use to which they are to be put.

try, if one had the eyes to see it and the news sense to grasp it and the manner to express it. While there was a crowded market and a great shortage of paper, there was still a great demand for articles which got at the soul of their subject.

Mr. Herbert Jenkins said the recipe for the length of a novel depended on how long the writer could hold the interest of the reader. If they felt they could hold readers for 80,000 words, let them make it 70,000 and let the readers wait more. He did not believe that the public would not read first novels; he had tested them with an excellent first novel, having waited two years to find it, and had sold 73,500 of that book. The publisher's traveller who went to a bookseller with a book about the war would need courage. The public had been ill for five years, and at the present moment of convalescence wanted light, breezy books.

SIR HENRY WICKHAM.

HOW RUBBER CAME EAST.

A COLD PLUNGE.

Sir Henry Wickham's personal working acquaintance with tropical American rubber forests stretches back into the sixties, when, to quote his own words "I was at that time as one before my time—as one trying" in the wilderness. Dead weight of inertia, not to say, opposition prevailed. The idea of cultivating a "jungle forest tree" was looked upon as not less than visionary. The Association of British Produce Brokers looked with unfriendly eyes upon the notion of cultivating what had come to be regarded as one of the staple world-products.

Fortunately, says the *Times of Ceylon*, there was in Sir John Hooker of Kew a man who looked upon the matter in another light. He had been endeavouring to obtain the introduction of the tree into India. Mr. Wickham enlisted his support. Sir Joseph Hooker interested in the subject Sir Clements Markham, then at the India Office, and so a commission for the introduction of the tree which produced the true Para rubber was given to Mr. Wickham by and for the Government of India about 1871. Sir Joseph Hooker had been endeavouring to get the seed but without success. By that time Mr. Wickham had turned to planting near Santarem on his own on the Tapajos plateau.

While Mr. Wickham was thinking over the project, startling news came regarding the "Amazonas" which was the first of the new line of Imman Line of Steamship—Liverpool to the Alto-Amazon direct. That vessel had called a few days before off Santarem and Mr. Wickham and a few other European planters were entertained at dinner. The ship then left for the upper Amazon and the news was received that she had been abandoned on the Captain's hands by the gentlemen super-cargoes without so much as a stick of cargo for the return voyage to Liverpool. Mr. Wickham "determined to plunge for it. It seemed to present an 'occasion to make my spoon or spoil the horn.' It was true I had no cash in hand out there and to realise on an incipient plantation in such a place and situation was quite out of the question. The seed was even then beginning to ripen on the trees in the high forest. I knew that Captain Murray must be in a fix, so I wrote to him boldly chartering the ship on behalf of the Government of India. I appointed to meet him at the junction of the Tapajos and Amazon by a certain date. There was no time to lose. Hurriedly getting an Indian canoe, coasting up the right bank of the Tapajos and traversing the broad river (rather tedious work in a small canoe at that time of the year) I struck back from the left shore for the deep woods, the Monte Alto, wherein I knew were to be found the big full-grown hevea trees. Working with as many Tapayo Indians as I could get together at short notice, I daily razed the forests and packed down on our backs in panier-baskets as heavy loads of seed as we could march under. I was working against time."

"Once on board Mr. Wickham had good cause for anxiety. They were bound to call at Para in order to obtain clearance before they could get to sea. Mr. Wickham felt perfectly certain that if the authorities there guessed the purpose of what he had on board they should be detained under plea of instructions from the Central Government at Rio; if not altogether interdicted. He had heard of the difficulties in the Clements Markham introduction of cinchona. "Any such delay would have rendered my precious freight quite valueless and useless," to give his story in his own words. "But again fortune favoured me. I had a 'friend at Court' in the person of Consul Green. He, quite entering into the spirit, went himself with me on a special call on the Barao de S—, Chief of the 'Alfandiga,' and backed me up as I represented to His Excellency my difficulty and anxiety, being in charge and having on a ship anchored out in the stream exceeding delicate botanical specimens, specially designated for delivery to Her Britannic Majesty's own Royal Gardens of Kew. Even while doing myself the honour of thus calling on His Excellency I had given orders to the Captain of the ship to keep up steam, having so far ventured to trust that His Excellency would see his way to furnish me with immediate despatch."

June, 1876, was a time of commotion at Kew as they had to turn out orchid and propagating houses at Kew. The hevea seeds did not fail to respond to all the care that Mr. Wickham had devoted to them. A fortnight afterwards the glass-houses at Kew afforded him a pretty sight: tier upon tier—rows of young hevea plants—70,000 odd of them.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.
MAKE IT A RULE of your house to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

SELECTED FILLETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 " " "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 " " "
RED HERRINGS	80 " " "

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END OF LEASE—PREMISES SOLD.

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MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Costs are Rising,

Later you will have to pay more!

The Present is your Opportunity.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

"THE WICKEDEST CITY."

A DEFENCE OF PORT SAID.

SEAME GIVEN WAY TO SEAM.

Mr. E. Halford Ross writes to a Home paper:—

"I would be grateful if you would allow me to reply to Brigadier-General Bateson, Wesleyan Chaplain to the Forces, who states that he saw more sin and appearance of sin in one hour in Port Said than in all the rest of his experience."

For five years I was health officer of the Suez Canal zone, and I think that General Bateson, like many others, has received a wrong impression. In reality, Port Said is a quiet place about the size of Oxford, is a growing port possessing pleasant, industrious British and other European colonies; a delightful climate, now completely free from fever, and only showing to steamship passengers a film of wickedness in the shape of harmless casinos, sham gambling dens, faked photos, and mimic brothels made artificially by the request of its passers-by.

"During my service there every house, every room, every cellar was examined, because the place was fever-stricken—malaria, dengue, and three-day fevers were rife, while mosquitoes, flies, fleas and plagues abounded. There is no doubt that vice, in the past, abounded also; but its extent was much exaggerated. Novelists used it sometimes for their scenarios and made the most of it for their opportunities. It was a result of this exaggeration that the Government directed us to make a 'clean sweep' at Port Said; and this we did. CLEAN SWEEP."

"A year or two before the war the town was swept clean. The houses were cleaned, new ones were built, mosquitoes were abolished, fevers cleared away, and more than thirty houses closed, entailing the deportation of 200 women of various nationalities. This was done only after considerable difficulties had been overcome, because Egypt then was governed by the capitulations, and each colony was controlled by its own Consul-General, who required much persuasion."

"It was expected that our cleaning measures would call forth a chorus of protestation. But this was not the case. Instead, the protestation came from an unexpected quarter. It came from an English curate. I have kept a copy of his letter addressed to the late Sir Eldon Gorst. It runs:—

"We were so sensibly disappointed to find all those amusing, interesting, and Oriental sights which used to help us to while away an hour at Port Said gone. They were so instructive at the gateway to the East, and gave all the passengers some idea of their life to come in distant lands. Now the gaiety of the port is replaced by dullness."

OPPORTUNITIES PREVAIL.

"Next came complaints from many other persons, and there were deputations to the Governor of the Suez Canal. Men and women demanded, exhausted, implored to have their amusements back again. For a time we stood firm; but they were too strong for us, and those who before were pure became prodigal in their claims for what they called their entertainments. They even called us names, said we were prudes upon our virtuous prowls, and labelled hypocrisy our own. They wrote to the Government, and at last their importunities prevailed; we were ordered to give way."

"We compromised. We left one or two 'show' houses of entertainment containing a few ancient inmates, who were under constant observation; the 'guides' were registered at the police station, and then allowed to conduct passengers over the town, and to sell them their faked wares at absurd prices. This was a place of shame converted into a place of sham."

"It seems probable that if Brigadier-General Bateson had extended his hour's experience at Port Said he would have found more appearance of sin there than the reality; and he might then have been more amused that he was apparently at Cairo, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, which seem to have disappointed him."

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3618.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

FAREWELL TO-NIGHT.

MARIE TEMPEST

Mr. Graham Brown, and the entire Tempest Company
will present W. Somerset Maugham's Comedy

MRS. DOT

BOOK AT MOUTRIE'S
POPULAR PRICES. LAST NIGHT.

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GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

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Popular Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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POLYGAMY.

PASTIME TOO EXPENSIVE.

Polygamy, we are told, is dying out in Persia, owing partly to the expense of keeping more wives than one and partly to the increasing influence of Western ideas and standards.

A similar decline in the practice has been for some time noticeable in other countries. "Broadly the Christian Church insists on monogamy," Mr. Frank Lenwood, one of the foreign secretaries of the London Missionary Society, said to a representative of the *Observer*, "but in its dealings with uncivilized races it will sometimes allow a man to come into the Church who has two wives. The practice differs; it is one of the disputed points. On the other hand, if a man once in the Church were to marry two wives he would not be allowed to remain."

"I know India and China, and quite distinctly the same sort of movement as that reported in Persia is going on there. In India there are two factors in the practice of polygamy: you have it more amongst the Mohammedans than the Hindus, and more among the rich than the poor. Among the Hindus, with whom monogamy is the rule and the tradition, polygamy is disappearing. I know less about the Mohammedans. They are a backward people as a rule, and any new movement touches them last."

The general feeling in India approximates more and more to that of the West, and the movement towards monogamy is quite a marked one, especially among men who have been educated in the West. Occasionally, however, one hears of some exceptional case.

A Pathan officer whom I met in France and who had a wife in India, became engaged to a French girl, with the consent both of his own and the French family. He intended to marry the girl and take her back with him to India, but I am sure she had not the faintest conception of what she was going out to, for a union of that kind is perfectly fatal. The warning, in fact, may be usefully given that any girl who is inclined to marry a non-Christian Indian, whether a Mohammedan or Hindu, would do well to make sure in the most careful way that she is not likely to have another wife brought into the household. It would be very much better if inter-marriage between the races occurred only where both sides are Christian; that is the great guarantee.

ROYAL VISIT TO WALES.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

It is understood that it is the intention of the King and Queen to visit Wales, if their engagements permit, after they have made their promised call on this Majesty's Manx subjects. The local expectation is that on July 16 or 17 his Majesty will open sanatoria near Denbigh and Talgarth, but the arrangements have not yet proceeded sufficiently to make these tentative fixtures part of a definite and final programme. The sanatoria near Denbigh and Talgarth have been built by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, and the two institutions are believed to be the largest of their kind in the kingdom. The association was founded in 1910 by Major David Davies, M.P., its president to perpetuate the memory of King Edward VII, and to fight the inroads of consumption in Wales. In 1912 it obtained the Royal charter. The association commenced without owning any beds for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. It now owns or controls about 1,100 beds.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 23d. 12h. 15m. - No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.
Pressure remains lowest over Tongking; changes are slight.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.58 inches, against an average of 35.24 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 24th.

- 1.-Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. winds, moderate: cloudy, some showers.
- 2.-Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks. The same as No. 1.
- 4.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JUNE 23, 1920. - a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	6 a.						
Dakadote	6 a.						
Ikio	6 a.						
Kochi	6 a.						
Nagasaki	6 a.						
Kagoshima	6 a.						
Oshima	6 a.						
Naha	6 a.						
Shirayama	6 a.						
Semilalage	6 a.						
Wahaiwa	6 a.	29.76	66	68		0	b
Hankow	6 a.						
Ichang	6 a.						
Kinkiang	6 a.						
Chungking	6 a.						
Shanghai	6 a.	33.77	68	100	WSE	1	b
Yokohama	6 a.	29.74	73	91	S	1	r
Manila	6 a.	29.74	74	66	WSE	4	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.68	81	87	SE	2	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.73	85	83	SW	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	29.73	85	83	SW	1	b
Taihook	6 a.	29.73	77	66		0	b
Taipei	6 a.	29.74	75			0	b
Keelung	6 a.	29.72	77			2	b
Koshun	6 a.	29.74	79		NWSE	4	b
Pescadoreas.	6 a.	29.73	79		SE	4	b
Swatow	6 a.	29.67	79	95	SE	1	c
Hongkong	6 a.	29.68	83	87	SE	1	c
Cape Rock.	6 a.	29.67	77		SE	4	c
Kasao	6 a.	29.65	81	90	SE	4	c
Wuchow	6 a.						
Taihook	6 a.						
Shanghai	6 a.						
Philien	7 a.	29.61	81	92	SESE	2	c
Yokurane	6 a.	29.62	81		W	3	b
C. S. T. Amoy	6 a.	29.71	77		W	2	b
Aparr	6 a.	29.75	77	98	S	1	b
Keelung	6 a.						
Macao	6 a.	29.78	79	95		0	c
Wampoi	6 a.	29.76	79	92	SW	1	c
Iloilo	6 a.	29.78	79	85		0	c
Surigao	6 a.	29.76	77	82		0	c
Guam	6 a.	30.72	80	79	SE	1	c
Manila	6 a.	29.75	80	79	SE	1	c